THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE AGE OF LIGHTNING.

Paying the Public Debt Interest.

The Condition of Brazil.

Claffin & Woodhull Outdone.

A Great American Tea Company.

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The Death of Mr. Dickens.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BRAZIL.

Opening of Parliament-Financial Condition of the Country-The Slave Question-Speech of the Emperor.

RIO JANEIRO, May 12 .- Parliament opened on the 6th inst., with the usual pomp and cere-mony. At one o'clock in the afternoon his Majesty took his seat, and after bowing to the Senators and Deputies, read the following address to the representatives of the nation:-

With a feeling of the most lively pleasure at finding myself surrounded by the national representation, I render thanks to the All-Powerful, and I congratulate myself and you on the happy and glorious termination of the war we have sustained during five years, always with honor to our arms, against the ex-President of the republic of Paraguay. The well-grounded hopes which I manifested at the opening of the last legislative session have seen realized, of seeing our valuant soldiers led to a final victory under the command of my much-loved and valued son-in-law, Army Marshal the Comte d'Eu. The trust which I reposed in the Brazilian firmness and patriotism has been amply justified, and history will bear witness in all time that the present generation showed itself constant and unshaken in the unanimous intent to avenge the honor of Brazil. The rejoicing of the whole population of the empire over the glorious events which have placed an end to sacrifices so noble, the enthusiasm with which it has shown its gratitude to the volunteers, the national guard, the army and the navy are its due homage to heroism and the merited re ward of their proved devotion to the national cause. The valuable and legal co-operation of our brave allies co-operated greatly to the results obtained long, stubborn struggle in which we were

engaged august and Most Worthy Representatives of the Nation:—If Brazil laments the loss of many of her gallant children there remains to her the memory of heir deeds, illustrious examples of civism and bravery. The Government is engaged in realizing with the republic of Paraguay, in accordance with the treaty of alliance of May 1, 1865, and the proto-cols annexed to it, the necessary agreements for assuring the permanence and advantages of peace. The public tranquillity continues unaltered. We maintain relations of the most perfect friendship with all nations. The progressive increase of the with all rations. The progressive increase of the public revenues, an evident proof of the value of the productive powers of Brazil, enables the Government to present to you a budget in which the expenditures do not exceed the ordinary receipts of the treasury. material development the empire depends essentially on the diffusion of education through all the classes of society, on facilities of communication, and on giving the ald of free h bor to our agriculture, our principal fountain of wealth. I trust that you will give careful atten-tion to these matters and also to electoral reform, to the improvement of the administration of justice to the municipal organization and that of the tional guard, to the providing of means to carry into effect the census of the whole empire, to the law of recruiting, and to the military penal and process

August and Most Worthy Representatives of the Nation:—If your devoted and patriotic coadjuvancy with the Government supplied it with the extraordinary means exacted by the war, your intelligence and love of your country will give a vigorous impulse to all the internal improvements promised us by the new era of peace.

Yesterday the Minister of Finance submitted his report, from which it appears that the total deficit of revenues from the outbreak of the war with Paraguay to the present time aggregates \$385 336,149. The revenue meanwhile has steadily increased from \$64,776,843 in 1866 to \$84,937,127 in 1868 and \$90,000,000 the present year. The receipts for the years 1870-1 he estimates at \$94,000,000 and those of 1871-2 at the same figures, with an estimated expenditure of \$10,000,000 less each year. This surplus will, of course, be applied to the reduction of the

national debt.

The case of the nun wanting to get out of the Ajuda convent is going on, and the first examination under the ecclesiastical process has taken The nun is said to have been forced by her friends to take the veil. It would seem by decrees issued at various times that the general doctrine of the Government has been that it is competent to allow monks and nuns to return to secular life without regard to the ecclesiastical power, and that keeping nuns or monks in convents against their free will is contrary to the spirit of the constitution.

The town deluge of deputations to the Comte d'Eu continues, and that from the country is beginning to come. The Jockey Club have given him a handsome white horse and a set of gold-mounted harness, and the schools have begun to drop in upon him with the obvious intent of advertising them well. The admirers of Caxias are about to present him with the jewelled Grand Cross of the Order of Peter the First, and those of Ozorio are preparing great doings for the 24th of May, the anniver-sary of the great battle of 1866, in which it is said the Payaguayans lost 12,000 men. Bank bills on London have dropped to 231/d. to the milreis, and sovereigns have risen

THE AGE OF LIGHTNING.

A Telegraph Cable Laid Between Tennesse and Arkausas-Successful Operation. The Memphis Avalanche of the 8th inst. says:—

The new cable of the Western Union line was successfully dropped into the bosom of the Mississippi river yesterday, by Mr. L. C. Baker, Superintendent of the Arkansas line. This cable weighed seven tons, and cost over five thousand dollars. Forty-five hundred feet of cable were used yesterday in connecting Tennessee and Arkansas. The new cable was three independent wires, well insulated, and the whole is covered with twisted wire making the cable nearly two inches in wires, well insulated, and the whole is covered with twisted wire, making the cable nearly two inches in diameter. Mr. Baker had the cable colled within an immense drum, to which was attached the neces-sary breaking apparatus for the purpose of checking the velocity while paying out. The machinery was placed upon a flatboat, and with a steam tug and towboat Little Alps, the boats steamed down the

execution as in this vicinity during the present week. Last Tuesday, the 7th inst., will remain a memorable day to all of us, as the day of the ter-rible thunder storm. On Wednesday evening auother electric storm visited us, but it seemed less violent, and the lightning less vivid; but the electric fluid on that evening did its full share of execution, and played one of the strangest pranks we have been

and played one of the strangest pranks we have been called on to record.

Dr. G. W. Spencer, the well-known dentist in our city, started at about 11 o'clock with his wife, from a rehearsal of the Cantata Society which Mrs. Spencer had been attending. The doctor and his lady were in a buck wagon, drawn by a pair of valuable horses owned by the gentleman. Shortly after passing Soho, on the way to their home in Oakland, the storm broke furloopsly, and the doctor draye at longer the storm broke furloopsly, and the doctor draye at longer the storm broke furloopsly, and the doctor draye at longer the storm broke furloopsly, and the doctor draye at longer the storm broke furloopsly, and the doctor draye at longer the storm broke furloopsly, and the doctor draye at longer the storm broke furloopsly and the doctor drayer at longer the storm broke furloopsly and the doctor drayer at longer the storm of the storm ing Soho, on the way to their home in Oakland, the storm broke furiously, and the doctor drove at top speed. Just as they reached the foot of the hill in Oakland, on which their residence is located, there came a terrific flash of lightning followed without interval by a great clap of "thunder. The lightning blinded the doctor and rendered him for the moment insensible. When he recovered himself he discovered that one of the horses was lying motion-less on the ground and at the same instant disless on the ground, and at the same instant discovered that Mrs. Spencer was not in the wagon. He immediately sprang out and ran back, and discovered his wife sitting helpless in the mud some fifty feet back on the road. She was uninjured, but was stunned and partially insensible, and could not divine how she came there. Neither she nor her husband remember anything after the flash of light-ning until the making of the discoveries mentioned. ming until the making of the discoveries mentioned.

Mrs. Spencer speedily recovered herself, and
we are very happy to state that neither she
nor her husband felt any inconvenience
yesterday as the result of their frightfully
near approach to death Mrs. Spencer immediately went to their house, which was very near
at hand, and the doctor turned his attention to the fallen horse. He found the animal still living, and immediately bled him, after which he cut the harness off him. By this time a man from the house arrived and they succeeded in getting the horse on his feet. He was too weak to stand, however, and fell over an embankment forty feet high. The fall did not kill him, but he could not be removed until last evening, when he was taken to the stable. He was totally blind and suffering from the lockjaw. He may survive, but will probably be comparatively

worthless.
On the same evening, we are informed, the residence of Mr. A. G. Cubbage, in the Sixth ward, was visited by the electric fluid, but fortunately without serious results. The lightning entered the window of the bath room, tore a large hole in the bottom of the bath tub, and passed down through the floor without doing further damage, except to tear up the flooring to some extent. It is thought that the fluid was attracted to the window by the metal plug of the tub, lying on the window sill.

AMERICAN BISHOPS IN ROME.

Bishop Lynch on the Council-His Address in the Charleston Cathedral.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, S. C., preached at the Cathed that city last Sunday for the first time since is return from Rome. He spoke at length about the Ecumenical Council, declaring that not one thing in a hundred said by the newspapers was true. He

"There has been discussion in that council at which I have had the happiness to have been present for five months. There was discussion by men qualified to discuss the issues presented, by men coming from every part of the world, filled with all the knowledge and experience of the world. They are chosen men-chosen because in their studies and in their ministry they have become possessed of those abilities which redound to the benefit of their episcopacy—men who have been in the ministry ten, twenty, thirty, and some of them over fifty years, and who bring a life-long experience. What is there of reigion that they cannot freely discuss? They come with pure and earnest hearts. They come in the fear of God to speak of Christ, of God, and to speak their conscientious convictions, to consult with their brethren, to compare, and in earnest prayer and purpose come to that result, to those ing to the Holy Ghost that they shall utter and fine. And when the decision is given, all will re-ceive and adhere to it, because all know and believe that the Church is the work of God—that the Holy Ghost has been promised to the Church—that the spirit of truth abides in the Church, and that we will eceive the clear and unmistakable declaration of the faith which was in the possession of the Church

"It has been my glory, my pride, to have been privileged to be present. Elsewhere and at home I have believed in the unity and catholicity of the Church. But when I saw that assembly, the sove-reign Pontiff himself, the cardinals and aged patriarchs from the churches of the East, in their bright robes and in long array; when I saw those lines of prelates, archbishops, bishops, and mitred abbots, extending down that vast transept of St. Peter's; when the sovereign Pontiff himself arose and made the declaration of his faith, followed by the aged cardinals and the long lines of archbishops and bishops as they came up and placed their hands on the Holy Gospel and said, 'I so believe, every one saying the same words of faith, the same promise of duty to the Church and the cause of God, and the admission made in the various languages of the East, then, indeed, I felt more than ever the unity, the cataolicity of the Church. From China to California, from Lapland to the Cape of Good Hope, from Hudson's Bay from every quarter, there was heard one faith, one baptism, one Church of Christ there assembled in her majesty, and there about to declare the faith of Christ to the world.'

LOVE AND STAMPS.

An Unromantic Ending of an Affair of the Heart.

St. Louis has been considerably excited in the past few days on account of the sudden disappearance of a youthful couple. The cause of the sudden nitting, as told by gossips, is as follows:—The young man had for some time past been very devoted to the young lady, and had succeeded in winning her affections. Her father, however, objected to the marriage of the parties, and an elopement was de-

About the time appointed for the flight, the young man, through some misconduct, lost his situation in the establishment where he worked. Recognizing the fact that money was necessary to a successful elopement, he told the young lady that he had been offered a lucrative position in Chicago, and that he had accepted it, and that, as soon as he had earned a little money he would send for her and they would be married. He expressed great serrow at the cruel fate which compelled him to leave his loved one behind, and said that if he could by any means raise money enough to take them to Chicago, he would not leave without her. The young lady signified her willingness to go, and gave him \$35, all the money she had, and told him to purchase the necessary tickets, and she would accompany him. It was agreed that they would leave the next day, and he left to make the necessary arrangements. The sudden accumulation of so much wealth, however, turned his brain, and, after counting it several times, he re-marked to a friend that it was too much money to spend upon one woman, and that he was growing to see life with it, and one day last week he disappeared. When the young lady learned of the shabby trick he had put upon her, she very naturally was indignant, and said that she would follow him up and compel him to disgorge his ingotten gains. A gentleman friend volunteered to assist in the search, and the two left for Cincinnati, where it was supposed the faithless lover had one. where it was supposed the faithless lover had gone The lady evidently means business, and, if she suc ceeds in finding the object of her search, there is a probability that a first-class tragedy will be enacted.

PANIC IN A PUBLIC HALL.

500 Terror Stricken People Make a Rush for the Door-Frightful Scenes.

About five hundred people, says the Louisville Journal of Wednesday, attended the concert of Professor Wat, Lurton, at Masonic Temple, last evenfessor Wat. Lurton, at Masonic Temple, last even-ing. The affair was indeed a pleasant one, and everything passed off quietly until about twenty minutes after ten, when there occurred a scene of excitement that never can be forgotten by any who placed upon a national, and with a steam tug and townoat Little Alps, the boats steamed down the river to a point on the Arkansas shore opposite Fort Pickering. Upon making fast one end of the cable to Arkansas, at 3 o'clock P. M., the paying out commenced, and the cable was successfully laid in thirty minutes. The strain on the drum when the boats arrived at the point where the water was deepest was very great, but the breaking gear was equal to the emergency and regulated the paying out satisfactorily to all parties. The new cable will be connected with the lines to-day, and its utility and power properly tested.

MORE LIGHTNING.

Narrow Escape from Death—A Lady Knecked Pittsburg seems to suffer in a marked degree from severe thunder storms. The Chronicle of last evening says:

We do not remember the time when the lightning has been so frequent and has done says disastrous.

noor, that they too might escape through the front entrance and save themselves thereby. After the excitement had reached the highest point, a large, robust gentleman in the audience, with great presence of mind, arose and, in stentorian tones, an-nounced that there was no danger, and not even a cause for the excitement. This seemed to lessen the desire of the people to get out, and Professor Lurton, on the stage, by his cool, calm actions, pre-vented the young ladies from leaving the stage, and in a few moments everything was quiet, although a large number of nervous people were compelled to retire to recover from the excitement.

DICKENS.

How Last Evening's Prayer Meeting was

The New York Sun of this morning says; Last night was the weekly prayer meeting of Piv-mouth Church. There was a large audience. Mrs. Stowe was among the auditors. Mr. Beecher invited any one to speak or ask any question. A member alluded to the death of Mr. Dickens, the news of which had just been received. Mr. Beecher took occasion to make some remarks on the life and character of Mr. Dickens. He said:—The death of Charles Dickens has been referred to, and I suppose will produce more nearly the feeling of personal loss than that of any one that has died since Walter Scott, He is a household died since Walter Scott, He is a household man. He was a man of the most genial sympathies, the most humane feelings, of any man that is a writer in our day. He took hold of what may be called the great middle class of feelings in the human mind. Whether he was personally and experimentally a Christian man God knows, I don't. I know, indeed, very little about his personal private life. There is one class of men whom we believe to be Christians, They are producers of spiritual inducerces. We have no doubt about them. There influences. We have no doubt about them. There is another class that we are as positive have produced malign influence. And there is a great class between these, and it is always difficult to say whether they are a little nearer one side or the other. Mr. Dickens did not always work in the highest soil ritual element. That was not the work given him. But he was not, on the other hand, a producer of morbid feeling. He did not generate selfishness or pride, and certainly no tendencies towards licentiousness or dissipation. All his writings brace up manhood in truth and honor, and purity and virtue. Throughout they are noble. There may be exaggerations in caricature, but the generic influence of his writing is to make manhood purer and finer, and to make the intercourse of men with their fellow men more genial and more human; to make the household purer and finer and sweeter. There can be no question that this is the general tendency of his writings. I do not believe that there is to be a ine found which either by design or in fact will pro

duce licentiousness or laxity.

There can be no question that he has been a benefactor to his race, although he has not worked in the hignest sphere in the spiritual element. And when the ameliorations in the procedure of society are traced back to their sources, it will be found that God raised him up, and employed him in no mean degree to produce reformation and elevation in the middle elements of human welfare. We can-not but be grateful for the fact that he was raised up in a lower sphere to do a great deal of needed work. He did it well and passed off the stage. He has gone at the full of life. One moment in the full enjoyment of his faculties, the next moment gone. Years must have let down the tone of his mind and his work. He has died at the right time for himself and

Mr. Beecher said he didn't believe in the petition of the Episcopal Prayer Book, "Deliver us from sudden death." He still clung to that heresy. He should never pray that God would deliver him from sudden death. He did not want to be like an old harness tied up with fow-string and always break-ing, and always up for repairs, and always good for nothing. He died at the right time. For one he thanked God for the life and work of Charles Dick-ens, although he did not regard him as of the highest. But it is not necessary that a man should work at the highest in order to be reckoned among the noblest and best of men. An appropriate and sive hymn was then sung, and the congreg tien dismissed.

His Separation from his Wife-His Letter upon the Subject. Early in life-just after the publication of "Pick-wick"-Mr. Dickens married the danghter of Mr. George Hogarth, the author and critic. He separated from her in 1858, and as the event called forth a great deal of ill-natured comment, the following letter was written for the purpose of being shown to

My Dear —: Mrs. Dickens and I have lived unhappily together for many years. Hardly any one who has known us intimately can fail to have known that we are, in all respects of character and temperament, wonderfully unsuited to each other. I suppose that no two people, not vicious in themselves, ever were joined together, who had greater difficulty in understanding one another, or who had less in common. An attached woman servant (more friend to both of us than a servant), who lived with us sixteen years, and is now married, and who was, and still is, in Mrs. Dickens' confidence and mine, who had the closest familiar experience of this unhappiness in London, in the country, in France, in Italy, wherever we have been, year after year, month after month, week after week, day after day, will bear testimony to this.

Nothing has, on many occasions, stood between us and a separation, but Mrs. Dickens' sister, Georgine Hogarth. From the age of fifteen she has devoted herself to our house and children. Sho has been their playmate, nurse, instructress, friend, protectress, adviser, and companion. In the manly consideration towards Mrs. Dickens which I owe to my wife, I will merely remark of her that the peculiarity of her character has thrown all the care of the children on some one else. I do not know—I cannot by any stretch of fancy imagino—what would have become of them but for this aunt who has grown up with them, to whom they are devoted, and who has sacrificed the best part of her youth and life to them.

She has remonstrated, reasoned, suffered, and toiled, and come again to prevent a separation between Mrs. Dickens and me. Mrs. Dickens has often expressed to My DEAR -: Mrs. Dickens and I have lived unhappily

and come again to prevent a separation between Mrs. Dickens and me. Mrs. Dickens has often expressed to her her sense of her affectionate care and devotion in the house never more strongly than in the last twelve

house—never more strongly than in the last twelve months.

For some years past Mrs. Dickens has been in the babit of representing to me that it would be better for her to go away and live apart; that her always increasing estrangement made a mental disorder under which she sometimes labors; more, that she feit herself unfit for the life she had to lead as my wife, and that she would be far better away. I have uniformly replied that she must bear our misfortune and fight the fight out to the end; that the children were the first consideration, and that I feared they must bind us together "in appearance."

At length, within these three weeks, it was suggested to me by Forster, that even for their sakes, it would surely be better to reconstruct and rearrange the unhappy home. I empowered him to treat with Mrs. Dickens as the friend of both of us for one and twenty years Mrs. Dickens wished to add, on her part, Mark Lemon, and did so. On Saturday last Lemon wrote to Forster that Mrs. Dickens "gratefully and thankfully accepted" the terms I proposed to her. Of the pecuniary part of them, I will only say that I believe they are as generous as if Mrs. Dickens were a lady of distinction and I a man of fortune.

The remaining parts of them are easily described —My

if Mrs. Dickens were a lady of distinction and I a man of fortune.

The remaining parts of them are easily described:—My eldest boy to live with Mrs. Dickens, and to take care of her; my eldest girl to keep my house; both my girls and all my children but the eldest son to live with me in continued companionship of their Annt Georgine, for whom they have all the tenderest affections that I have ever seen among young people, and who has a higher claim (as I have often declared for many years) upon my affection, respect, and gratitude than anybody in this world.

world.

I hope that no one who may become acquainted with what I write here can possibly be so cruel and unjust as to put any misconstruction on our separation so far. My elder children all understand it perfectly, and all accept

elder children all understand it perfectly, and all accept it as inevitable.

There is not a shadow of doubt or concealment among us. My eldest son and I are one as to it all.

Two wicked persons, who should have spoken very dif-ferent of me, in consideration of earned respect and grani-tude, have (as I am told, and indeed to my personal knowledge) coupled with the separation the name of a young lady for whom I have a great attachment and re-gard. I will not repeat the name—I honor it too much. Upon my soul and honor, there is not on this earth a more virtuous and spotless creature than that young lady. I know her to be innocent and pure, and as good as my own daughters.

daughters. I am quite sure that Mrs. Dickens, having re-ceived this assurance from me, must now believe it, in the respect I know her to have for me, and in the perfect con-fidence I know her, in her better moments, to repose in my truthfulness.
On this hand, again, there is not a shadow of doubt or concealment between my children and me. All is open and plain among us, as though we were brothers and sisters. They are perfectly certain that I would not deceive them, and the confidence among us is without a

A Fly-Leaf in the Book of Dickens' Life.

Shortly after his return to England, he penned the following, which, read in the light of his sudden death, is very touching and suggestive:—

death, is very touching and suggestive:

Once upon a time (no matter when) I was ongaged in a pursuit (no matter what) which could be transacted by myself alone; in which I could have no help; which imposed a constant strain on the attention, memory, observation, and physical powers; and which involved an almost fabulous amount of change of place and rapid railway travelling. I had followed this pursuit through an exceptionally trying winter, in an always trying climate, and had resumed it in England after but a brief repose. Thus it came to be prolonged until at length—and, as it seemed, all of a sudden—it so wore me out that I could not rely, with my usual cheerful confidence, upon myself to achieve the constantly recurring task, and began to feel (for the first time in my life) giddy, jarred, shaken, faint, uncertain of voice and eight, and tread and touch, and dull of spirit.

My first odd experience was of the remarkable coinci dence between my case, in the general mind, and of Mr. Merdle's, as I find it recorded in a work of fiction called "Little Dorrit." To be sure, Mr. Mordle was a swindler, forger, and thief, and my calling had been of a less harmful (and less remunerative) nature; but it was all one for

Here is Mr. Merdle's case:—"At first, he was dead of all the diseases that ever were known, and of several brand-new malacies invented with the speed of light to meet the demand of the occasion.

"Five hundred people who sat down to breakfast, entirely uninformed on the whole subject, believed before they had done breakfast that they privately and person ally knew the physician to have said to Mr. Merdle, 'You must expect to go out some day like the snuff of a candle!' and that they knew Mr. Merdle to have said to the physician, 'A man can die but once.' By about 11 o'dlock in the foreneon something the matter with the brain became the favorite theory against the field; and by 12 the something had been distinctly ascertained to be 'pressure.'

something had been distinctly ascertainty for sure.

"You persisted in working, you overdid it. Pressure came on, and you were done for! This consideration was very potent in many quarters, but nowhere more so than among the young clerks and partners who had never been in the slightest danger of everdoing it. These, one and all declared, quite piously, that they hoped they would never forget the warning as long as they lived, and that their conduct might be so regulated as to keep of pressure, and preserve them, a comfort to their friends, for many years."

many years."

Just my case—if I had only known it—when I was quietly basking in the sunshine in my Kentish meadow!

BLOATED BONDHOLDERS.

Paying the Interest on the Public Debt-How the Work is Done at the Sub-Treasury. Few persons, says the N. Y. Beening Post, have any conception of the labor that is required on the part of those employed by the Government to dis-burse the interest on the public debt, and do it

promptly and without error. When the interest becomes due the officials at the Sub-Treasury have as much as they can do to pay the coupons or regis-tered interest as presented, and often are required to work until late at night, before their task is ac-

will prove of interest. Previous to the date of pay ment the assistant treasurer notifies holders o coupons, in sums of thirty dollars and upwards, to coupons, in sums of thirty dollars and upwards, to send in schedules for examination. This notification is compiled with, and the coupons are attached to the schedules, which bear the numbers and denominations of the coupons. Both are examined carefully, the latter to see that they are genuine and for the purpose of assorting them, and the former to see that the numbers and denominations correspond. This done, a check upon the cashier for the total amount is given. On the first day on which interest is paid holders On the first day on which interest is paid holders of bonds come forward with their coupons singly or in lots under thirty dollars, and receive payment. The evidences of debt are examined with the same care as in the previous instance, and are then passed over to clerks for assorting and packing previous to transshipment to Washington. Each denomination and date are packed separately in bundles of one hundred, a paper band is fastened around them, and upon it the slerk marks his initials, the date of examination, and the denomination, and then cancels the whole by punching a hole through the bundle These packages are then passed over to Mr. Bowne, who packs them in parcels of one thousand coupons each, and in this thousand coupons each, and in this form they are shipped to Washington. On arriving there the coupons are again examined, and if any error is found the bureau in New York is called to account. So perfect is the system that if an error occurs it can be traced to the clerk through whose hands the particular coupon passed, provided the paper strap is returned with the bundle. Thus, it will be observed, the coupons are will be observed, the coupons are examined and counted four or five times in the bureau here and again in Washington, and every coupon paid may be said to pass through the hands of Mr. Bowne.

When it is remembered that coupons, unlike bank or Treasury notes, are very small, and that the date is printed in small characters, as indeed is all the lettering about the coupons, the labor of examining and assorting will be readily understood. The force employed in the coupon bufeau consists of nine clerks and a messenger, besides the chief. Errors are very rarely discovered, and the business is conducted with the utmost despatch and regularity. Those persons who have been disposed to grumble because they found it almost impossible to stop the payment of a stolen coupon bond, or trace it by means of the coupon, will see what remote chances there are for aiding them in this particular. Notices are sent to the Sub-Treasury whenever coupon bonds are stolen, and the numbers are posted in front of the examin ing clerks, and it sometimes happens that payment is stopped, but the instances are quite rare.

In the bureau for the payment of interest on registered bonds, the labor of disbursement is more simple, for the reason that each creditor of the Government, or his or her attorney, is recorded, and no payment is made unless the party demanding it is known or identified.

The various acts under which bonds have been issued by the Government bear the following dates: June 14, 1858; June 22, 1860; February 8, 1861; March 2, 1861 (the Oregon war debt); July 17, 1861; August 5, 1861; February 25, 1862 (5-208); March 3, 1863 (10-408); March 3, 1864 (10-408); June 30, 1864 (5-208); March 3, 1865 (5-208); March 3, 1866, (to convert 7.30s into consolidated debt).

CLAFLIN & WOODHULL OUTDONE.

American Women Golug into the Wholesale Ten Business-Madame Demorest Invests \$500,600.

The American tea trade is threatened with a monopoly by a firm of ladies. Under our new regime woman has resolved she will no longer be only a tea divided the author than trader.

drinker, she aspires to be a tea trader.

Madame Demorest, the Sorosian and queen fashionist, has formed a copartnership with a lady whose name (not yet permitted to be made public) is a synonym for practical good sense and success in large financial operations. She, like the Madame, is enthusiastic in her desire to establish a mammoth woman's importing and wholesale business, employ-ing women in all its offices and branches. She brings into the enterprise an immense capital and un-bounded business experience, acquired by personal attention to her previous financial operations all

over the United States.

When the combined talent of these two enterprising ladies shall be brought to bear upon the tea trade and the interests of their sex, results of marked character may be expected. They will embark in company at an early day for London, via Liverpool. Madame Demorest will remain in London until she hears from her colleague, who will proceed direct to Canton. Here she will take up her residence among the Celestials, and become celestialized as far as possible. She will purchase real estate in the city, and a

"chop" or tea plantation in the country, and thus identify her interests with the worshippers of Con-

facius.

The teas will be shipped from Canton under her superintendence, assisted by her lady officials. She will doubtless permit the rougher and sterner sex to lade the vessels that transport the precious cargoes,

and man and command them.

Madame Demorest is to be the receiver at this port, and the chief of the two large warehouses, one up and the other down town, where the teas are to be stored. She will bring her immense business experience and acquaintance to bear upon the business in America. She will direct the hundreds of young ladies who will act as canvassers and agents for the firm all over the United States, and will occasionally visit Liverpool, London, and European ports. Her versatile genius, in the mean time, will not disdain to give an occasional impetus to her fashion emporium, which, however, will be mainly under the direction of her two accom-plished sisters, the Misses Curtis, Miss Findlay still Presiding in the department of art and design.

The isdies of the new tea firm express the most inbounded confidence in the success of their enter-prise. They base their hopes not only on the capital of \$500,000 at their command, but also upon the fact hat the business is peculiarly suitable fo all its details, and its pursuit calculated to do more than any undertaking of the period to enlarge the sphere of woman's influence, and increase her neans of remunerative employment,

-Some mad wag in Richmond, Va., has sent to one of the local papers, as original, an extract from the Song of Solomon, and the editor introduces it by styling it trash, and saying that t is a fair specimen of the poetical effusions which are daily thrown into his waste-basket.

-Eleven Pittsburg jurymen greatly annoyed the twelfth, a staid and respected citizen, on Saturday, who, after stating his opinion, lighted his pipe and refused to listen to what they called reason. On returning into court he informed the Judge that they would not give in, and even his Honor couldn't beat brains into

-An item has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that "the Greeks are the most sensible people in the world, as they wear one style of dress all the year round." It has at length reached Milwaukee, and last appears in the Sentinel, but with a slight change, the word Greeks being printed Irish.

On Saturday Mrs. Bly, of Baltimore, com-plained to the police that her husband had shut up her eye by striking her with his fist. She explained with tears (from the other eye) that he sang a different song when they were young, but time had opened her eyes (both of them). the paradox puzzled the police, but they shut up the husband, eyes, mouth, and all, and since then Mrs. Bly has enjoyed peace.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Jerome Park Races.

Resignation of Midshipmen.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Condition of Count Bismarck. Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM EUROPE.

Health of Blamarck.

BERLIN, June 11 .- The health of Count Bismarck is still quite delicate. His physicians have ordered him to refrain from all manner of work, and believing that a change of climate would also be beneficial, they have suggested that he make a short trip to England.

Charges Against an Italian Ambassador. FLORENCE, June 11.—The Italian Government has recalled its ambassador from Lisbon in order to investigate certain charges brought against him by Portugal.

Escape of the Greek Brigands. ATHENS, June 11 .- The brigand chiefs who have been closely pursued by the national forces succeeded in escaping to Turkish territory. Deraugement of the Ocean Cable.

LONDON, June 11 .- The telegraph lines are still somewhat deranged, though a great improvement is noticed within the past day or two. All cable messages to America are despatched by way of Brest and St. Pierre, and all from that Iquarter arrive by way of Newfoundland and Valencia.

The failure of the Wexford and St. Pierre cables causes much inconvenience to the mercantile community, but the telegraph authorities promise to use all diligence to re-establish perfect communication.

The Sucz Canal. CAIRO, June 11 .- The successful removal of the obstruction in the Suez Canal, near Lake Timsah, is announced to-day.

This Morning's Quotations LONDON, June 11—10:30 A. M.—Coonsols for money, 92½; for account, 93. American securities firm. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89½; of 1865, old, 88½; of 1867, 91; 10:408, 86½. Stocks steady; Eric Railroad, 17½; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 28. LIVERPOOL, June 11—11:30 A. M.—Cotton dull. Middling uplands, 10½d.; middling Orleans, 10½@ 11d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. The stock of cotton afloat is 282,000 bales. in-

bales. The stock of cotton and is 252,000 bates, in-cluding 155,000 bales American. London, June 11.—Linseed cakes firm. Ta'low firm. Calcutta Linseed firm. Linseed Oil dull. Spirits of petroleum quiet. Hops firm at £5:25.5s.

FROM WASHINGTON.

United States Steamship "Juniata." Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Washington, June 11 .- Admiral Radford commanding the European fleet, informs the Navy Department, from Villa Franca, that the "Juniata" had visited Tunis and remained there from the 11th to the 21st of April, until perfect order had been restored, when she sailed for the coast of Spain.

Midshipmen Resigned. The midshipmen who were reported yesterday as dropped from the rolls of the Naval Academy have resigned. Their being reported as dropped was an error.

FROM NEW YORK.

Jerome Park Races. New York, June 11 .- The races at Jerome Park arranged for to-day have been postponed on account of the rainy weather and the heavy

condition of the track.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, June 11.—Stocks irregular. Money
4 per cent. Gold, 113%. 5-20s, 1862, coupon,
112; do. 1864, do., 111%; do. 1865 do., 111%;
do. do. new, 113%; do. 1867, 113%; 10. 1868, 113%;
10-40s, 108%; Virginia 6s, new, 67; Missouri
6s, 94; Canton Company, 67%; Camberland
preferred, 41; Consolidated New York Central
and Hudson River, 100%; Erie, 22%; Reading,
107%; Adams Express, 63%; Michigan Central,
125; Michigan Southern, 98%; Illinois Central,
140; Cleveland land Pittsburg, 110%; Chicago and
Rock Island, 121%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne,
95; Western Union Telegraph, 23%. New York Money and Stock Markets.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. The Koecker Bivorce Case Motion to Strike

Court of Common Pleas.

In this interesting divorce case our readers will remember that after a jury had been sworn, and the cause was about to proceed to proofs, the wife, who instituted the suit, asked leave to withdraw the issues she had framed, but this being refused, she then moved for judgment or nonsuit, which, after opposition on the part of the hus band, who was anxious for trial, was granted. Subsequently a motion to strike off the nonsuit was made by coursel for the wife, and, after full argument, Judge Paxson this morning delivered an opinion, allowing the motion.

tion.

The Relation Between the National Bankrupt
Law and Our State Insolvent Law.

This morning Judge Ludlow delivered the following interesting and important opinion:

In re Winternitz, an insolvent. This is a rule to show cause why the pertitioner should not be permited to file a bond conditioned for his appearance at the next tarm of the Court of Common Pleas, then and there to present his petition for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth.

The case is this:

Winternitz was specific the Secretary

the Court of Common Pleas, then and there to present his petition for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth.

The case is this:—Winternitz was sued in the Supreme Court at Nisi Prius in an action founded on actual fraud; a judgment for a large sum was obtained against him upon this judgment a ca. sci. issued; he was arrested, and is now in the County Prison.

Pending these proceedings, the petitioner was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and was discharged on June 12, 1868.

The plaintiffs, in the judgment at Nisi Prius, were notified, it is said, of the proceedings in bankruptcy, and did not see fit to prove their debt.

Winternitz, who has been in confinement more than to days, now desires to file the bond required by our statute, in order that he may be discharged.

It is very clear that if Congress has legislated upon this particular subject, the power of this court under the Constitution of the U.S. Congress may confer exclusive jurisdiction upon the United States courts. This position cannot be denied, and the counsei for the plannings in the judgment resist this application, first, because their cause of action has ripened into a judgment which is a debt provable in bankruptcy, and, second, because the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth must be taken as a whole, and if any part of these laws is suspended by the operation of the Bankrupt act, so must the whole be. Therefore, they contend that we cannot make this rule absolute.

The first position would be a streng one if it had not

The first position would be a strong one if it had not been repeatedly decided by the United States courts that a debt fraudulently contracted is not discharged by an adjudication of bankruptcy. Ex parte, Rosenfield, if Am. L. R. 618, 1 Bank. Reg., 161; ex parte, Patterson, I Bank. Reg., 28; ex parte, Wright, 2 Bank. Reg., 14, 57; ex parte, Bashford, 2 Bank. Reg., 22; ex parte, Potts, ibid, 17; ex parte, Clark, ibid, 44; ex parte, Doody, ibid, 74; ex parte, Stokes, ibid, 76. The conclusion could hardly be otherwise, for the thirty-third section of the Bankrupt law expressly provides that no such debt shall be discharged under the set.

As the twenty-sixth section of the act of Congress expressly exempts a bankrupt from arrest except in a civil

pressly exempts a bankrupt from arrest except in a civil action when the same is founded on some debt or claim from which his discharge in bankruptcy would not release rim, the exception restrains the power of the United States courts, and they cannot discharge the judgment, or prevent its enforcement by State authority. This has been at each decided. See at parts Devye, if Am., L. E.

eso; 2 Bank Reg. 11, Ex parte, Patterson; 1 Bank Reg. 58; Ex parte Pettes, 16 Am., L. R. 685. And as no evidence will be received to contradict the averments in the declaration, Ex parte Devoc.16 Am., L. R. 680, these averments are conclusive as to the cause of action, and it is not so meagre in the judgment as to give jurisdiction for the purpose contended for; see cases last above cited, and the court will therefore look behind the judgment. Ex parte Sutherland 17 Am. I. R., 59.

It is useless to argue that the national legislature have legislated upon the whole subject covered by our insolvent laws, for here is a case purposely excepted; the U. S. Courts have neither the right to interfere with the judgments of state courts founded upon fraud, nor can they discharge from imprisonment those against whom these judgments have been obtained and whose pursons are held in execution.

in execution.

It is not denied that Congressional legislation upon the subject of debt suspends the operation of State law upon the sense and the subject of debt suspends the operation of State law upon the sense subject, and so also if the law extends the jurisdiction of the United States Courts over the person of the debtor; but where, as in this instance a clause in the act expressly excepts an indicated class of cases, it surely must have been the intention of the national legislators not to interfere in the specified class of cases with the laws of the several Stater.

To give any other construction to the act of Congress would be to leave the potitioner without redress, and to declare that imprisonment for debt had not only been revived in the United States, but was also to be a perpetual incarceration of the debtor, who, whatever may have been his conduct, is not to be qualished with such severity.

Let petitioner give boad in the sum of \$15,000 conditioned as is provided by the insolvent laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

DUELISTIC.

An Affair that Might Have Been Highly Shocklog—But Wasn't.

The quiet little city of Ottawa has at length a sensation. No less a one than a duel. Weapons, pistols; place, rear of University; time, 5 o'clock yesterday morning; cause, a woman (of course). It
appears that an ex-employe of the Lawrence, Leavenworth, and Galveston Railroad, since being relieved
from duty, has cultivated the affections of one of
Ottawa's fair damsels. His suit did not prosper,
owing to "another feller's" attentions to the fair one.
Thinking to end his difficulties and rival at the same
time, our railroad hero challenged the man that was
trying to steal away the idol of his heart. The challenge was accepted promptly, and the two
sanguinary youths repaired to the appointed
place, attended by the seconds, a carriage, etc.
Tossing for choice of position, it was won by the
railroadist, and the distance being properly paced
off, at the words "One, two, three—fire!" they
wheeled and blazed away. Each fired two shots at
h's opponent, none taking effect. At this juncture, h's opponent, none taking effect. At this juncture, while they were meditating the propriety of settling the matter in a hand-to-hand encounter, the sheriff of the county was descried coming over the University Hill. The fightists deeming "discretion the better part of valor," as against an officer of the law, beat a hasty retreat from the "field of honor," One of the braves is yet secreted in the woods lining the Marais des Cygnes, and the other came to Lawrence on the morning train. The fair one is anxiously awaiting the return of one admirer, and is preparing suitable mourning for him who would risk his pre-cious life to gain her. Ottawa is ahead as far as heard from.—Lawrence Journal, June 8.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, June 11, 1870. The money market continues in an exceptional condition. Though the Treasury continues to absorb the currency circulation, the banks and other leading institutions keep up their balances above the point of demand, and the large amount of unemployed funds keeps down the rates of interest and discount. As there is no-thing doing at the Stock Board to-day, the loan market is unusually dull, but the transactions so far have been at the old stereotyped rates of 3 @4 per cent. on demand, and at 5@6 per cent. on good paper. The low rates on 60 and 90 days' paper indicate a general confidence in the

future condition of the market. As the Board of Brokers have made this a holiday, we have no sales of stocks to report. Gold is quiet, with only small sales ranging

from 113%@113%.
Government bonds are quiet and steady at yes-JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 118 (118 (118 (1) 5 - 208 of 1862, 112 (1) 12 (1) 2 JAY COOKS & CO. quote Government securities as

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, June 11 .- Bark is steady at \$27 \$2 ton

for No. 1 Quercitron, without finding buyers. Seeds—In Cloverseed and Timethy nothing doing, and prices are nominal. Flaxseed is scarce and in demand by the crushers at \$2.25.

There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, and a steady demand for the better grades of extra families, from the home consumers, but shippers are not operating to any extent. The sales foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at \$4.50@4.75; extras at \$5@5.25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.25@6.50, the latter rate for choice; Penssylvania do. do. at \$5.50@6.50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5.50@6.50; and fancy brands at \$7.68.25, according to quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at \$5.25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported. and prices are nominal. Flaxseed is scarce and in

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but the volume of business is light. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.37@1.40, the latter rate for choice, afloat; and 1800 bushels spring on private terms. Rye is held at \$105 for Western. Corn is dull and weak. Sales of 2600 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware yellow at \$100@107, and Western mixed at \$102@103. Oats are less active. Sales of 3000 bushels of Pennsylvania at 63@65 cents, Whisky is dull and nominal. We quote Western iron-bound at \$1.05@1.06.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Cable.)
LISBON, June 11.—The U. S. frigate Franklin is now in port.

QUEENSTOWN, June 11.—Arrived, steamship Nemesis, from New York for Liverpool.

BREST, June 11.—Arrived, steamship Bellona, from

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 11 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Steamship Whithing, Sherland, Steamship Whithing, Sherland, Strand, Co.
Strand Scott & Sons.
Schr Ida L., Bearse, Boston,
Schr Neptune's Bride, Roberts, South Boston, Sin-

nickson & Co. Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Boston, Schr Mary Riley, Riley, Providence, Schr C. W. May, May, Boston, Schr Annie May, May, Providence,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mase, to H. Winsor & Co. with mose, to H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New
York, with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Delmonte Locke, Cochran, from Bangor, with lumber to Maull & Bro.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Mary E. Rich, Boyd, 18 days from Sagua, with
sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Experienced very severe easterly winds and heavy

sea the entire passage.

Schr Rachel Vanneman, Brown, 8 days from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, from Boston, with ice to Carpenter Ice Co.
Schr Caroline, Tice, 2 days from Salem, with glass to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, from Atlantic City, Schr John Lancaster, Williams, from Norwich.

Schr John Lancaster, Williams, from Norwich. Schr Annie Magee, Young, from Hingham. Schr Exchange, Case, from Choptank. Schr W. H. Bennett, Lake, from Newport.

Schr Compact, Brannock, from Baltimore, Schr Wm. Richardson, Smith, from Cape May, Schr Mary Riley, Riley, from Rockport.